The father of John T. Rich was a native of rock-ribbed Vermont, but realizing that a man could never be a successful son of toil on a ton of soil he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where John was born. When John was five years old the family returned. Two years later, his mother having died, young John was sent alone to Michigan to live with relatives. The following year his father came on and purchased the farm where the popular republican gubernatorial candidate has since lived.

Mr. Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Atlas, Genesee county. For nearly thirty years since his marriage he has lived, with his good helpmate, the quiet, home life of the farm. By constant study of the various phases of farming



he has not only succeeded in developne has not only succeeded in develop-ing his broad aeres, "laying up a penny for a rainy day," but he has risen step by step in the estimation of his neigh-bors and the people of the state until to-day as for many years past he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan. Office Has Sought Him.

Mr. Rich has been a frequent office-holder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When still a young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him for four successive years to represent them on the county years to represent them on the county board of supervisors, an office of no financial profit but of considerable responsibility. His colleagues discovered the existence of that good judgment and sense of farmess which characterized his later public life and for the last two years of his connection with the board—in 1871 and 1872—made him their chairman. In 1872 he was him their chairman. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from the First district of Lapeer county. During his membership of the house, covering an unusual-ly long period of six years, he served on some of the most important commit-tees. He was chairman of the committee on Agricultural college, a recog-nition of his prominence among the farmers; chairman of the very impor-tant committee on state affairs and member of the committees on engross-ment and enrollment and state public school. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the exceedingly honorable and responsible position of speaker of the house. He achieved an enviable reputation both as legislator and par-liamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which capacity none of his decisions were ever overruled. In the chair he was easily and completely commanded the respect of all for his ability, prompt-ness in making decisions and his fair-

In the republican state convention of 1880 Mr. Rich, in common with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, Rice A. Beal, of Wash-tenaw; Hon. Charles T. Gorman, of Calhoun, and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, was a candidate for guberna-torial honors. But Mr. Jerome, being chosen on the tenth ballot, had no warmer supporter or harder fighter for his election than Mr. Rich, who was always true to his party, has invariably been found in the thickest of the fight, no matter who the nominee was. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and here again his reputation for efficiency and conscien-tiousness in the performance of every tiousness in the performance of every duty was seen in his appointment to e chairmanship of the committee on finance and appropriations, a most important committee in that it is called upon to scrutinize the expenditures of public funds. With such a man as John T. Rich on guard in that position little danger would there be that extravagance would be known. He was also a member of the committee on

ouse of correction. His Career in Congress.

His congressional career was characterized by the same faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of every duty that distinguished him at Lansing. Although a member for only one term, and consequently with no oppor-tunity to make himself especially prom-inent, his career at Washington was nevertheless honorable and intelligent. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the

Returning home Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again, devoting himself to his occupation and to the various phases of farm life, sheep raising, etc., in which he had always been active. He has been and is still vice president of the National Wool Growpresident of the National Wool Grow-ers' association, president of the Mich-igan Merino Sheep Breeders' associa-tion, and as such was appointed as a delegate to appear before the commit-tee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of La-peer county. He was elected presi-dent of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management caused his reelection in 1891. has also been treasurer the Northeastern Agricultural society from its organiza-tion to the present time. All these positions of honor have fallen to him without solicitation and solely because of his prominence in the fields repre-sented. He was chairman of the resented. He was chairman of the re-publican state conventions in the spring of 1879 and the spring of 1891, and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1881, when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

Filled Responsible Positions. In 1890 Secretary of the Treasury Foster, recognizing Mr. Rich as an authority on wool matters, appointed him a member of a commission to revise the standard wool samples of the gov-ernment, a work in which he is still engaged. He has recently been ap-pointed as a member of a committee to

classify the wool samples for the world's fair. Both of these positions are technical, and honorable and responsible rather than remunerative. Gov. Luce, appreciating his ripe experience as a public man and his good sense and judgment, voluntarily appointed him state railroad commissioner in 1887 and reappointed him two years later. The duties of no position he was ever called upon to fill were executed more creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His thorough and conscientious administration of the responsible duties of the office won him the respect of the railway managements of Michigan and the confidence and regard of the employes of the lines. His habit of personally making investigations and associating with the men and a faculty of remembering them afterward made him so popular that a delegation of the employes went to Gov. Ince in 1889 and requested Mr. Richs reappointment. At no time was these ever a complaint made of any unjus decisions or of any that favored the failroads as against the people.

Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a

Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable and approachable. He is just six feet tall, approachable. He is just six feet tall, weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the result of a thoroughly temperate and happy life. His commanding presence and well knit figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and pleasunt smile, make him an attractive figure, wherever he may be. And yet pleasant smile, make him an attractive figure wherever he may be. And yet, with all his strong individuality, no characteristic is more pronounced than his retiring disposition, his modesty and his plain, unassuming manner of both dress and speech. He is easy as a conversationalist and possessed of a fund of good humor that makes him accordingly agreeable. Mr. Pich is a fund of good humor that makes him exceedingly agreeable. Mr. Rich is a friend to his friends, honest and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow-man, and no one ever charged him with duplicity in the slightest degree. A man of simplicity, sincerity and integrity, double dealing and faithlessness would be entirely foreign to him. These qualities of perfect honesty and sincerity in all his dealings are the corner stones of his dealings are the corner stones of his unbounded popularity.



HON. J. WIGHT GIDDINGS. popular and eloquent young re-

publican who is the republican nom-inee for lieutenant governor is preem-inently fitted for the duties which will fall to his lot as the presiding officer of the next state senate. He is a native of Michigan having been born at Romeo, Macomb county, September 27, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Romeo high school in the class of 1877; was a stuschool in the class of 1877; was a stu-dent at Oberlin college, Ohio, for one year and at Amherst college, Massa-chusetts, for three years, '78 to '81. Later he was a clerk in the law de-partment of the Chicago & Northwest-ern railroad for one year. He purchased the Cadillac News and Express in 1882, which he conducted with signal ability in connection with his law practice for several years. He is now an honored elected to the state senate in 1886 and again in 1888, in both instances by large majorities. During both sessions he was one of the most conscientious and painstaking members, as he was one of the most eloquent and effective of debat-ers. In the latter session his populari-ty was attested by his selection as temporary president of the body, a posi-tion which he filled with dignity and success. He has held no office except that of state senator.

HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

It has always been said, and truly, of the Scandinavian people, that wherever 'hey are, in the old world or in the new, they are noted for their honesty, loyalty; and these rich qualities belong to all classes. They are always re-liable, and nothing but good can be said of them. Those who have been associated with them in the mining region and elsewhere have found them true blue at all times, thrifty, pro-

gressive, and a people this country will ever be ready to welcome.

Substantiating the above the repub-lican Scandinavians of the upper peninsula of Michigan have been offered a place upon the state ticket, a fitting recognition of past services and those which are likely to be extended in

After much ardent and zealous peruasion from friends of all nationalitie



Mr. John W. Jochim, of Ishpeming, was finally induced to permit his nam to go before the people as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, and his unanimous nomination attests not only the enthusiastic support he received from his section of the state, but his

from his section of the state, but his own popularity as well.

In the year 1869 Mr. Jochim, then twenty-four years of age, arrived in Ishpeming, and, like most of the Scandinavians who sought this mining field, he first found a place upon the stock piles of iron ore. Of giant stature, his great strength and pleasing manner soon made him a host of friends. It was hard work, especially to one who had put in eight years at school in Vadstena and Linkoping, followed by a term of four years of active bookkeeping in Stockholm. But he cheerfully accepted it, and in a year had obtained a position as clerk in a responsible hardware firm, and in 1874 started in that line of business for himself, which he has since persisted in with great success, possessing now one of great success, possessing now one of the largest stores of that kind in this

portion of the state, won by honest dealing, thorough understanding and earnest application.

In politics Mr. Jochim has always

earnest application.

In politics Mr. Jochim has always leen a republican and a prominent one. And while he has always spent his time and money freely in advancing the best interest of his party, has never before allowed his name to be used in connection with office outside of municipal ones. In the latter connection he has served as alderman, member of the school board, etc., all with credit to himself and friends. The latter now desire his nomination to one of the principal offices in the state, and Iron Ore is in hearty accord with that movement. Mr. Jochim has earned it and has the necessary qualifications to properly fill it.

Merit such as shown by Mr. Jochim should be fittingly recognized by his nomination. Although a delicate matter in so far as our candidate himself is concerned, Iron Ore could mention much of Mr. Jochim's liberality to those who are in need, as also his liberal donations to churches, schools and charitable institutions. His name is always attached, followed by good round figures, to every subscription list for any worthy cause. Mr. Jochim is a perfect type of a gentleman, who appreciates the honor of being an American citizen born in Sweden, and he, as secretary of state, would be an honor to both.

HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

Republican nominee for commissioner of the state land office, was born in New York city. December 18, 1838. At the age of sixteen he removed to Lake Superior, where he engaged in exploring and mining, and one year was in the government survey of the lands lying adjacent to the Montreal river, which on Lake Superior divides Michigan and Wisconein. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Berry was working in the Ogima mine near Ontonagon. He enlisted August 8, 1861, for three years in the Lake Superior Light Guard, which afterward became Company A, Sixteenth Michigan infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted for the war in the same company and regiment. He served as a enlisted for the war in the same company and regiment. He served as a private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, was in the Third brigade, First division Fifth army corps, and was in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac from the time of enlistment to the surrender of Appomattox. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the right arm by a minnie ball. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war. vate at the commencement of the war. He returned to his old home on the upper peninsula, and in a few weeks was again at work at the Ogima mine was again at work at the Ogima mine as engineer of the stamp mill. In the spring of 1866 he accepted a position as clerk in a large wholesale hardware store in Detroit and subsequently en-gaged in real estate business in that

In 1878 he removed to Otsego county and engaged in farming, sawmill and grist mill business. Mr. Berry has been identified with the G. A. R. ever since its establishment, was first com-mander of Gen. Harker post No. 264 at Vanderbilt, has been delegate to state and national encampments several times and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of northern Michigan. He cast his first vote for Abra-

ham Lincoln in 1860. Has been a republican ever since.

In 1888 he was elected to the state senate by a vote of 4,586 to 4,211 for



HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

James E. Holcomb, democrat, show-ing his popularity in the district which was at that time democratic. Mr. Berry at present is engaged in general store business at Vanderbilt and working a new farm which he has cleared up at Berryville. During Mr. Berry's long residence in Otsego county he has built up an enviable reputation as a man of strict integrity.

HON. JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER,

Republican candidate for state treasurer, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wis., De-cember 13, 1856, from where he removed with his parents when three years old to Grant county, Wis. His parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of fourteen, with two dol-At the age of fourteen, with two dol-lars in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian war, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book agent, he purchased an alcohol lamp and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by means of mending tin-ware among the farmers and residents of small villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Copper mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

peninsula of Michigan.

He concluded a bargain with the fireman on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman. Arriving at Houghton, alone and without friends or relatives, with his tin solder outfit he earned enough to carry him to Calumer where he mat Thomas him to Calumet, where he met Thomas Wilcox, who was a brother of young Hambitzer's stepmother, who secured him a job as a trammer in the mines After several months hard labor hand-ling rock and copper, by evening prac-tice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill, and later was given a contract with a partner and be-came a full-fledged miner. While at the mine he devoted his spare moments to study and later attending an exam-ination securing a certificate which authorized him to teach. He secured authorized him to teach. He secured one of the district schools in Franklin township, where he taught for one year, after which he accepted a position as a post office clerk in Hancock and was two years later promoted to the position of assistant postmaster. He remained in the post office nine years, during which time, by his kind disposition and courteous manners, he endeared himself to all classes, especially the miners and laborers, whom he always made a special effort to please and feel at ease. When Cleveland was elected, Mr. Hambitzer, feeling that his position was snything but permanent, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of Chandler, Grant & Gray, of Houghton, of which firm Justice Claudius B. Grant was then a member.

Grant was

then a

Here he acted as stenographer, book-keeper and general utility man, re-maining two years, when, about ready for admission to the bar, he was nom-inated for the office of treasurer of Houghton county and elected by an overwhelming majority against Math-ew Vanorden, who defeated the repub-



HON. JOSEPH P. HAMBITZER.

party for the second term and on an informal ballot in the democratic convention received a majority of the votes and was indorsed. Before the end of his second term he was chosen cashier of the Superior savings bank of cashier of the Superior savings bank of Hancock, which position he now holds. At the republican state convention in a contest with five opponents he was nominated amid great enthusiasm on the first ballot. His contest was so fairly and honorably made that he won the admiration of his opponents. Mr. Hambitzer at the age of 22 married Miss Emma Nichols, a Hancock girl, with whom he and two small daughters reside in Hancock.

reside in Hancock.
Of him the Sault Ste. Marie News
says: "Joseph F. Hambitzer is a typical
example of the young 'State Superior'
self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire state of Michigan who will not think more of the repub-



HON, STANLEY W. TURNER.

The republican nominee for auditor general, is another who is particularly fitted for the duties of the important office to which he will, in November, be chosen. He was born at North Fairfield, O., July 15, 1843, and moved with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851. Later he studied at Hillsdale college and when the war known out. college, and when the war broke out was one of the first to go to the front. He enlisted as a private in the First Michigan sharpshooters; was promoted to a captaincy and was captured at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. After the war he moved to Ingham county and studied law with Hon. H. L. Henof that county in 1866, and in 1868 and 1876 was again recognized by his party by being elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He was chairman of the republican county committee of Ingham county for eight years. In 1877 he removed to Roscommon county, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in practicing law and in dealing in Michigan and Arkansas pine lands.

In 1888 he was elected to the state legislature, in a democratic district, over J. Maurice Finn, now the democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth district.

HON. HENRY B. PATTENGILL, Nominee for superintendent of public instruction, is a native of Otsego coun-

ty, N. Y. He is forty years of age, the son of a Baptist clergyman, and has been a resident of Michigan since 1865. He received his common school education in the Wilson (N. Y.) academy and the public schools of Litchfield and Hudson, Mich. In 1874 he was graduated from the literary department of our state university, being class prophet and one of the commencement speakers. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent of the village schools in St. Louis and Ithaca, Mich. During eight years of this time he was president of the Gratiot County Teachers' associa-tion, one of the strongest associations tendent and county examiner he has mon school system, and as an institute



HON. HENRY R. PATTENGILL.

worker for fifteen years he has become worker for litteen years he has become acquainted in nearly every county of the state.

From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Pattengill filled the vacancy of assistant professor in English at the agricultural college, but, being at the same time editor of the Michigan School Moderator, he criticised severely an action of the

criticised severely an action of the board of control and severed his conboard of control of the nection with the college.

Mr. Pattengill is best known, proba-

Mr. Pattengill is best known, probably, as editor and proprietor of the Moderator, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of education. He has had charge of it for the past seven years, and has had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from a circulation of 1,200 to one of 5,000. By publishing an inexpensive "History of Michigan," he has helped make our state better known and better loved; by publishing "The Knapsack," a little song book, he has led our girls and boys to sing with zest our national airs.

Republican candidate for member of the state board of education, was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854. William R. Wilson,

September 21, 1854 William R. Wilson, his father, still works and resides on the farm of two hundred acres at Ridgeway, purchased from the government in the spring of 1881 by Robert Wilson, his grandfather.

Eugene A. Wilson was sent to the district school at Ridgeway, and afterwards to the high school at Tecumseh by his parents, where he graduated in 1875. After completing his course in the high school, he was obliged to figure for himself so far as his future education was concerned, although having



HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

the very best of a home on the farm when out of school. By teaching dis-trict schools during the winter, and by working on the farm during the summer, and by borrowing money, he managed to complete the fall classical course at the Michigan State Normal in June, 1879.

The next fall he took charge of the schools at Mount Pleasant, Mich., and has been continuously engaged as super-intendent of schools in various parts of the state ever since. During 1890 and 1891 ne assumed charge of the schools of Lenawee county, and raised the standard of the schools of that county very much, but was legislated out of office by the "squawbucks" in the spring of 1891. Being offered the super-intendency of the Paw Paw schools the same year, he accepted, and in 1892 placed the schools of Paw Paw on the university list of schools, so that grad-uates are now admitted to all courses of that institution without further examination. The Paw Paw school board, recognizing his ability, contract-ed with him for the next two years as superintendent of their school. Mr. Wilson's work as an educator and worker at teachers' institutes throughout the state has been eminently suc-cessful. If chosen to the position for which nominated, he will bring a ripe scholarship and an extended experience to aid him in the duties incumbent upon him, and will faithfully fulfill the trust imposed upon him by the republican party of Michigan.



The republican nominee for attorney general, is one of the distinguished Hollanders of the state, and one of the most popular republicans in Michigan. He was born in Holland, Ottawa county, where he still resides, March 27, 1859. His parents removed from the Netherlands and settled in that place in 1848. Mr. Diekema received his education at Hope college, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1881. In the fall the degree of A.B. in 1881. In the fall of that year he began the study of law at the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department in 1883. He at once began the practice of his profession at Holland.

In 1884, as a representative of his class, he delivered the annual alumnioration before the Law Alumni association of the university.

oration before the Law Alumni associa-tion of the university.

On October 27, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott, of Holland.

Mr. Diekema has been school in-spector and is at present city attorney of Holland. He was elected to the leg-islature in 1884, '86, '88 and '90 and at the opening of the session of '89 was elected to the responsible position of elected to the responsible position of speaker of the house.

CALHOUN TACTICS.

[CONTINUED.]

by a two-thirds vote. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the contests. bers of the convention. Calhoun Democ

Calhoun Democracy.

"If anyone will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1833 he will find the tariff platform of the democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his approx fol-

During the past seven years Mr. Pattengill, in pursuing his business as editor of the Moderator, has traveled 50,000 miles, visited 3,000 school rooms in seventy of our eighty-five counties, made 322 addresses, and made the acquaintance of thousands of schoolma's and schoolmasters. He is full of days works, has ideas of his own on the topics of the day, and is not afraid to express them. While not an office seeker nor professional politician, he believes it every man's duty to be interested in politics. He has always been a republican and always takes a hand in the campaigns to help the party of his belief.

HON. EUGENE A. WILSON,

Republican candidate for member of the state board of education, was born at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854 William R. Wilson,

trade was first proposed to be intro-duced into the tariff system, the demoauced into the tariff system, the demo-srats showed a most generous appreci-ation of the question and gave it their support so long as the republicans re-fused to accept it, but when the repub-licans came to approve it the democrat support vanished, and instead of favor-ing we find the democratic national sonvention passing a resolution hostile to the system. to the system.

A Striking Contrast.

"But in spite of the democrat opposi-

tion we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have these articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany—all in ex-enange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the arin the number of articles and in the ag-gregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the states if have been the result to the states if every article before it was put on the free list had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years. And that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dol-lars. This is the whole of the year. lars. This is the whole of the reci-procity scheme. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles other-wise destined to be put on the free list. The democratic party think they can discredit and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

"With all its calamities the war brought us one great blesssing—a na-tional currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Before the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States, wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the

Wildest Currency. "No one was responsible for their bills. Of the state banks it was often

bills. Of the state banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fail the government has taken they fail the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the democrat convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this polthe poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if state banks were instituted; but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of state banks revived Were the system of state banks revived we would again have discounts at the state lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers, and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks. The issues which I have given are the issues upon which would arraign the democratic party. would not multiply issues nor verted by our opponents from a stead-fast adherence to, and constant presen-tation of, these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance. Very sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE."

PECK'S REPORT.

Tables That Are Supposed to Show the Good of Protection.

Wages and Tariff-Why the Tariff and Its Effect on Labor Was Made the Subject of Special Investigation.

The ninth annual report of the New York bureau of statistics of labor has been delayed more than six months, bringing its date of publication up to the beginning of the presidential campaign, and its subject matter, instead of being a compilation of the doings of labor, is a thesis on the tariff, and particularly the McKinley bill, with exticularly the McKinley bill, with ex-tensive tables calculated to support the arguments set forth.

Commissioner Peck, of the labor bu-reau, has always been a close friend of Senator Hill, having been appointed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883 through Hill's

Gov. Cleveland in 1883 through Hill's influence.

Commissioner Peck, speaking of the tariff sentiments expressed in the report, said he was free to admit that the statements contained in his report were not in accord with the democratic platform adopted at Chicago. When he began his investigation in 1890 he expected that the figures would vindicate the democratic position. Now he was compelled to confess his error. When asked how it was that the date for publishing the report had been changed upon the arrival of Senator Hill, he said he had not seen Senator Hill, and said he had not seen Senator Hill, and had no understanding with him. In his report Commissioner Peck

says: 'In pursuance of law, the under signed has completed the work atten-dant upon the issuing of the ninth an-nual report of the bureau of statistics of labor. Its completion has been nec-assarily delayed by the unusual amount

and important character of the work and important character of the work undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine years' experience, none have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage-carners of the state, or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economic question of the present day than the tariff.

"Tariff, whether levied for revenue

day than the tariff.

"Tariff, whether levied for revenue only," or for 'revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor, is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the state of New York, its results can now be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits

are followed.
"With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with reater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage earners of any ual employers and wage earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths em-braced in the United States. So that, whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of 'protection' on labor and wages in New York, it may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole coun-

"Not for many years had the subject "Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great proportoins as attached to it in 1888. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet by reason of the president of the United States making it the sole subject of his annual measage to congress in December, 1887, interest in it became general among the masses and a memorable 'Campaign of Education' followed during the ten succeeding months of 1888. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a 'protective tariff, or to pronounce for or against the public policy of a 'tariff for revenue only.' A majority of the American people declared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candiclared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candi-date was defeated by reason of our electoral system, the minority candi-date and a congress in sympathy with the chief executive being elected. The canvass was carried on with relentless vigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than as to the personality of candidates. The selfish business interests of the manufacturers and their employes were appealed to; larger production, wider markets, and increased profits, were promised the employers. employers.

"More work, higher wages, shorter hours of labor and unexampled prosperity were among the inducements held out to the wage-carners by the advocates of 'protection.' On the other hand, the advocates of the policy of a tariff for received that tariff for revenue only, contended that only through a 'reform' of our tariff laws, i. e., a reduction of our revenues to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, could all of these de-

sirable results be attained.
"Almost innumerable queries were made of this bureau by the great writers upon economic subjects, the leaders of thought and discussion in our pulpits, on the rostrum and through the public press, for reliable data and sta-tistics bearing upon this very impor-

"And it was by reason of this situation, no less than with a view to estab-lish the truth or falsity of the premises lish the truth or falsity of the premises taken by the two great political parties of the country, that the undersigned finally decided to make the subject of 'The Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages' one of special investigation. It may be urged by some that the investigation made has not been made broad enough or of sufficient scope to fairly warrant the deductions arrived at, by reason of the fact that the cost of living, including the necessaries that go to make it up, have been given no place in the work. It should be borne in mind, however, that it has been my endeavor to investigate only that phase of the subject which relates simply to the increase or decrease of production and the rates of wages paid. production and the rates of wages paid.

"The period covered by investigation includes the year ammediately
prior to the enactment of what is
termed the 'McKinley bill' and the
year immediately following its becoming a law. That is, the data upon
which the report has been made was
for the year commence Santamber 1 for the year commencing September 1, 1889, up to and including the 31st of August, 1890, and the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including the 31st of August, 1891. The methods employed to secure the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system, which has proven so satisfactory in nearly all of the pre-vious investigations carried on by the

vious investigations carried on by the bureau since 1883.

"It was not the original purpose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statistics presented represent any but purely wholesale manufacturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the state would have been a physical and financial impossibility in the present status of this bureau. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent., were returned fully and corper cent., were returned fully and cor-per cent., were returned fully and cor-rectly answered. The figures secured are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial, representative and leading business firms of this state. It appears stantial, representative and leading business firms of this state. It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.09 in the year 1861, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,-315,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. Of the 67 industries covered 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year.

"Of the 68 industries included, 75 per cent of them show an increased average yearly earning in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employes was \$23,11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employes in the 51 trades showing an increase was \$43,96 in 1891, as compared with 1890.

"In addition to the investigation of this special subject, the bureau has continued its yearly investigation of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the past year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number 2,875, or second

curring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number 2,375, or 56 per cent. of them, were in the building trades, a fact that seems to follow is natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the Effect of the Tariff & Labor and Wagna.

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